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Be resolutely and faithfully what you are;

be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest

gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his

integrity also.—Henry D. Thoreau.

PLAYING CLEAN POLITICS

If there's any royal road to efficiency in government, it hasn't been found by all the Pearys and the Amundsens who have hunted for governmental poles.

If there's any easy way to get good men into office and to achieve the result of efficient and economical government, it hasn't been found in the several thousand years that men have been governing themselves and others.

There isn't any royal road and there isn't any easy way to efficiency in anything, and it's harder in government and in politics than in business.

The Republican businessmen who met yesterday in the spirit of clean politics and efficient government must realize from the beginning that they can win only by hard work and often unpleasant work. They will be met by political influences and by political generals who have spent a lifetime in the game. They will have to undo much that has been done and to do much that has been neglected.

They will have to sacrifice time and comfort; they will have to take an active, persistent part in precinct clubs, in precinct work, in district organization. They can't play politics from a rocking-chair, and clean politics must be played to win from dirty politics.

THE MILITARY RESERVE

No less a military authority than Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., has lent his formal indorsement to the creation of a new volunteer force to provide the reserve that now seems to be called for on all sides. Writing in the North American Review, he takes up the question at some length.

"It is certain," he declares, "that we must increase the available national forces or decrease the necessity for widely-dispersed garrisons. Our obligations in the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico, and Alaska, so far as maintenance of garrisons is concerned, may be regarded as of indefinite duration. The trouble in China may be regarded as an occasional incident. The demands for troops along the Mexican border are not likely to diminish. After providing for these fixed obligations in the way of garrisons, the number of regiments of the mobile army remaining available is not sufficient for an expeditionary force in any probable campaign. It is now positively determined that the organized militia is not subject to call in such a contingency, and therefore some method must be adopted to provide a reserve which may be mobilized even though war be not formally declared. The necessities of the situation demand a greater force than can possibly be provided by extending the enlistment for regulars to embrace a period of reserve obligation. There seems only one course open and that involves the organization and maintenance during peace of a considerable body of United States volunteers separate and distinct from the state militia and with others appointed by the President as now provided by law. An ideal arrangement would embrace in this volunteer force the young and enthusiastic element of citizen soldiers, who later should pass into the militia along with those whose family ties and obligations might prevent them from seeking service other than in the state organizations.

"That the obligations of citizenship may be fully recognized, the volunteer force should be recruited in every congressional district, the number allotted to each being as nearly in proportion to the whole force as may be practicable, having due regard to units of organization. In this way no one locality may ever

claim pre-eminence in performance of its military obligations. Such troops would be subject solely to the call of the President, and may very properly be paid for attendance at drills and camps of instruction. This volunteer force would not be subject to the antagonism sometimes displayed toward the National Guard and militia by labor organizations. On the contrary, labor unions would probably encourage their members in joining this war force if for no other purpose than showing that antagonism to the militia does not arise through lack of patriotism. The volunteer force would afford a field of usefulness to many now allied with the National Guard, but would in no wise be an obstacle to maintenance of the latter."

CRACKING THE CANAL NUT

The "Panama canal question," which has now resolved itself into the definite question of whether or not the United States should discriminate in favor of American vessels in charging canal tolls, is beginning to upset diplomatic equilibrium. It is a hard nut to crack.

Great Britain's earnest protests against such discrimination have been lightly regarded by some of the corner-store statesmen in the House, and as has been previously commented upon by the Star-Bulletin, the Democratic members of Congress are making a sorry spectacle of themselves in dealing with the canal. They seem to regard the opening and operation of the great waterway purely as a political matter.

Senators Root and Burton speak on the subject with the voice of authority. One of them the foremost legal light of Congress and fully conversant with international obligation, the other a grizzled veteran in Uncle Sam's legislation affecting such matters, they agree that the United States should not discriminate in favor of its own shipping.

Submission of the controversy to The Hague tribunal, while not beyond possibility, would still be an unfortunate course to pursue. The United States, as has been well emphasized, would be placed at an immense disadvantage by such action. Not alone Great Britain, but every maritime nation of the world would profit by a decision in favor of a free canal to ships of all flags. If the matter should go to The Hague, judges would have to be chosen from nations without maritime interests, such as Switzerland, and even if an impartial tribunal could be obtained, it might not be technically competent to settle the serious problems involved. The United States would be opposed by such powerful princes of the sea as the United Kingdom, Germany and France, all of whom would reap millions of profit from a "free" canal.

Hawaii's interest in the canal-toll question has hitherto been centered upon the fight to give free passage to American ships whether railroad-owned or not. This territory has gone on record in favor of "an open door to the Pacific" for American vessels of all kinds.

The larger question is certainly one of the most momentous before the world today in its bearing on future industrial and diplomatic relations. Its settlement will be watched with extreme interest the world over, and nowhere more closely than in Hawaii, where the results of the canal opening are already counted as tangible commercial assets.

The Progressives are to follow their declaration of faith with a statement of grievances. The truth of the situation, so far as the Progressives in Hawaii are concerned, is that the average man is daring George Carter, Jack Atkinson and others to show him where Teddy is right and Taft is wrong, and he prefers to take humorously what the Progressives ask him to take seriously.

Honolulu supervisors want another steamroller. It is understood that a second-hand machine of the latest make, used only slightly and in fine working order, can be obtained from Chicago.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson is receiving many \$1. bills in the mail from Democratic voters. Many of us get bills larger than that each month.

The House Democrats feel able to worry along on one battleship a year now that the Baltimore convention is over.

Nobody around here seems to have a monopoly on that brand of paving which consists of good intentions.

Jack London might finish the thrilling serial that Ray Stannard Baker began here.

The houn' dawg song having been sung, a bull moose ballad is now in order.

Maybe there'll be a recess appointment of the superintendent of public works.

PERSONALITIES

PAUL SUPER will arrive on the

Lurline next Wednesday, after a three

months' absence on the mainland.

CANON AULT is expected to return

from England early in September, ac-

cording to letters received here from

the clergyman.

ROBERT W. BRECKONS, U. S. dis-

trict attorney, who is visiting at Hilo

with his wife and daughter, is expected

to return Saturday.

JOSHUA TUCKER, land commis-

sioner, returned this morning from

Mau, where he has been attending to

territorial land affairs for several days.

CHARLES W. JONES, president of

the Moody Manual Company of New

York City, is visiting the city, com-

pleting some business with a very en-

joyable pleasure trip. Moody's Manual

is one of the authoritative publications

for investors.

MRS. A. HYMERS and Miss Frances

Frey are two prominent women of

Reno, Nev., now in the Islands, having

arrived on the Sierra. Mrs. Hymers is

a leading musician of the Nevada city,

while Miss Frey is principal of the

South Side Grammar School. On their

trip to the Islands they added much to

the enjoyment of the voyage by taking

part in entertainments aboard ship.

They will remain here for a few weeks,

making the trip to the volcano before

returning.

DR. ELIOT

(Continued from Page 1)

ingham, J. D. Dole, A. F. Griffiths, Dr. F. F. Hedemann, E. A. Knudsen, F. D. Lowrey, W. B. Lyner, J. M. Monsarrat, A. M. Nowell, Arthur G. Smith, J. A. Wilder, Prof. T. A. Jaggard Jr.

Visiting Harvard Men.

C. A. Hartwell, A. J. Lowrey, P. M. Hollister, H. R. Hitecock Jr., Roger

Pierce, L. Withington, Geo. Stephenson, E. B. Watson, S. N. Castle, H. O.

Wood and President Emeritus Dr. Charles William Eliot.

Visits City's Schools.

Prior to the luncheon Dr. Eliot visited

the schools of the city under the

guidance of A. F. Griffiths.

Dr. Eliot is deeply interested in the

problems presented by the presence of

various races on the Islands and is

looking into conditions in the city. He

will be given an opportunity to see the

racial problem as it is handled on the

plantations during his tour of the island

on Friday.

This afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Eliot

are viewing the polo game at Moanua

as the guests of Governor and Mrs. Frear.

Meeting on the beautiful grounds of

the Dillingham residence yesterday af-

ternoon, a number of Honolulu resi-

dents were given the opportunity of

meeting Dr. Eliot as a distinguished

visitor or of renewing an acquaintance

of former days. Several of those present

were undergraduates of Harvard

during the regime of Dr. Eliot and so

were able to greet their former president

once more.

In Receiving Line.

At the head of the receiving line, in-

troducing the guest of honor, were

James A. Wilder, president of the Har-

vard Club, and Ralph S. Hosmer, its

secretary. Others assisting were Mr.

and Mrs. Harold C. Dillingham, Mr.

and Mrs. Walter P. Dillingham and

Mrs. George Herbert Hoisinger.

The reception was held under the

branches of a large poinciana tree in

full bloom, and after the formal pre-

sentations the gathering broke up into

groups about the lawns, Dr. and Mrs.

Eliot and Miss Eliot moving about and

chatting with their friends. The Ha-

waiian band and Kaal's orchestra played

alternately during the afternoon.

In a tent erected before the lily pond

refreshments were served by Mrs. Ger-

trude P. Wilder, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Mrs.

W. L. Whitney, Mrs. F. D. Lowrey,

Mrs. S. M. Lowrey, Mrs. Harold Castle,

Mrs. Arthur G. Smith and Mrs. Albert

Alford.

Following the reception Dr. Eliot visited

Palama Settlement and manifested

much interest in the work there.

Among the guests at the reception

were Governor and Mrs. Frear, General

LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

LIQUOR AND CRIME.

Editor Star-Bulletin, Sir:

One of the most brutal and aggravated cases of the effects of intemperance has just appeared in our daily papers. The victim, a patient confined to

her bed in a Japanese hospital, after a serious operation, is assaulted by a drunken boy.

The Advertiser says, "Dago Red again," but it happens in this case it was not Dago Red, but a combination of three glasses of beer, that nutritious beverage which is so generally advertised as harmless, and two glasses of healthy (muscle producing) whisky—good old Scotch, probably—and a bottle of Elephant, or some other brand of gin, just to clear the throat and make one feel exhilarated, were the ingredients in this case.

The boy for he is only twenty—is accused of the crime of manslaughter! What a horrible crime! Does the responsibility for his crime cease when he receives a sentence of from ten to twenty years in prison, if convicted?

In a case of murder, an accomplice is held equally guilty as the person who committed the deed. Who sold the liquor that set the murderous passions on fire in this usually law-abiding boy? According to his own statement, he purchased it at the Kiloheia Saloon, then the man who sold it to him should be made to shoulder some of the blame, for he knows, as certain as a match applied to hay will start a fire, so surely will liquor inflame the passions and unbalance the mind. The victim may not commit murder—he may only get into a drunken row, or drag his wife around by the hair of the head, or accidentally fall off of a wharf—but the chances are that he will injure himself or someone else.

The Saloon-keeper knows this, so do all of those who favor the licensing of the saloon, know it, and citizens of this Territory know that if a majority of the people of Honolulu, or the Territory, would say we have had enough of this, it would cease.

If one-half the amount of crime that is committed by people under the influence of liquor was committed as a result of any other agency, the community would hold up its hands in horror and soon remove the cause. But the insidious influences of the traffic are such that little by little we have been made to believe that the liquor traffic is not so bad as it is represented to be. But the fact is that the crime, poverty and suffering that follow from indulgence in liquor are greater than that arising from any other source in our country today.

A SUBSCRIBER Honolulu, T. H., July 24.

NO REFINERY ABOLISHED BY THE SPRECKELS' ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

No refinery is going out of business and the Crockett refinery, owned largely by the Hawaiian planters, will have the same competition as ever to meet—that of the Western Sugar Refining Company's refinery. And the fact that John D. and A. B. Spreckels have filed the petition for dissolution of the California company does not necessarily imply that the Spreckels are giving up their sugar-refining interests, although it was reported here some time ago that they were desirous of drawing out of the business.

All that the news amounts to is that the California Sugar Refining Company having been dead for some time is now being quietly buried. E. D. Tenney this morning succinctly sketched to a Star-Bulletin reporter the history of the company about being dissolved.

"You will remember," said Mr. Tenney, "that back somewhere about 1890 the old American refinery in San Francisco was bought by Claus Spreckels, who organized the California Sugar Refining Company, under which the plant was operated. Afterward Spreckels joined hands with the trust, forming the Western Sugar Refining Company. This company leased the refinery from the California company, this then becoming merely a holding company for its interest in the Western."

Some time ago the Spreckels bought out the interest in the trust, since when the trust has been out of the refining business on the coast. As the Spreckels now own the Western refinery, there is no need for the continuance of the California company. That is all there is to the dissolution of the California Sugar Refining Company. It does not make a particle of difference to the sugar-refining business of the Pacific coast."

MURDER DUE

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had been made against Lopez. The

penalty was assessed as recom-

mended.

Six Months for Assault.

James Isaac Terry pleaded guilty to

the indictment for assault with a weapon, and was given a penalty of six

months' imprisonment.

The indictment was dismissed and

the case removed from the calendar

in the instance of David K. Kama, ac-

cused of embezzling money from a

Hawaiian mutual benefit association

of which he was an officer. Attorney

Cathcart informed the court that the

society did not wish to prosecute and

was willing the case should be

dropped.

Lum Mok, accused of criminal as-

sault on a little girl, was arraigned

this morning before Judge Robinson,

and at the request of Attorney Light-

foot, counsel for the defendant, plea

was reserved until next Tuesday

morning, at 10 o'clock.

On the application of Deputy Sheriff

Rose, sentence on Kamaka Pele, in-

dicted for assault, has been suspended

for thirteen months.

Robert E. Nute and Edward Lang,

indicted for perjury, were arraigned

this morning and permitted to reserve

plea until Tuesday morning.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

M. C. PACHECO—It was Bryan's

logic—not Bryan—that dominated the

Democratic national convention.

LICENSE INSPECTOR FENNELL

—We are going after the sellers of

"dago red" as fast as we are able to

catch them in a violation of the law

but most of them are more elusive

than the proverbial eel.

W. T. POPE—There are many

school-teachers over on the Coast who

are willing to take a big cut in their

salaries in order to get an appoint-

ment in Hawaii. They all intend to

go back when they come but most of

them stay.

ARCHIBALD MACPHAIL (vice

president McCabe, Hamilton & Remy)

—If the opening of the Panama Canal

means many more ships and much

more freight for Honolulu, let 'em

come. We'll be Johnny-on-the-spot.

The more the merrier.

GEORGE CASE—I wonder what

that magician would think if the pro-